THE DAILY CONSERATIVE.

JOHN D. HYMAN & CO., Proprietors.

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THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Congress meets to day. More than the usual interest is felt in its assembling from the fact that it is a new Congress, and composed, in a great measure, of new men. For instance, Georgia returns but one of her old delegation, and North Carolina but three. The House is composed of one hundred and five members, and some forty-three or more of these are new members. Virginia has sixteen members, North Carolina ten, South Carolina six, Georgia ten, Florida two, Alabama nine, Mississippi seven, Louisiana six, Arkansas four, Texas six, Missouri six, Tennessee eleven, Kentucky twelve—making, in all, one hundred and five members. There are three delegates admitted to seats in the body: one from Arizona, one from the Cherokee nation and one from the Choctaw nation.

In the Virginia delegation there are seven new members: R. L. Montague, who takes the place of M. R. H. Garnett; R. H. Whitfield, in place of J. R. Chambliss; W. C. Wickham, in place of James Lyons; T. S. Gholson, in place of Charles F. Collier; William C. Rives, in place of James P. Holcombe; F. W. M. Holladay, in place of Alexander R. Boteler; Fayette McMullen, in place of Walter Preston.

In the North Carolina delegation there are seven new members: J. T Leach, in place of O. R. Kenan; T C Fuller, in place of T. D. McDowell; Josiah Turner, in place of A. H. Arrington; J. A. Gilmer, in place of J R McLean; J. M. Leach, in place of T. S. Ashe; J. G. Ramsey, in place of William Lander; G. W. Logan, in place of A. T. Davidson.

In the South Carolina delegation there is but one new member: James M. Witherspoon, in place of John McQueen.

In the Georgia delegation there are nine new members: W. E. Smith, in place of C. J Munnerlyn; M. H Blanford, to fill a vacancy; Clifford Anderson, in place of A. H. Kenan; J. T. Shewmake, in place of D. W. Lewis; J. H. Echols, in place of W. M. Clarke; J. M. Smith, in place of R P. Trippe; G. N. Lester, in place of L J. Gartrell; H. P. Bell, in place of H. Strieklin; W. Aiken, in place of A. R. Wright.

In the Alabama delegation there are three new members: W. R. Cobb, in place of J. P. Ralls; M. H. Cruikshank, in place of J. M. L. Curry; J. S. Drinkard, in place of E. S Dargan.

In the Florida delegation there is one new member: St. George Rogers, in place of J. M. Martin.

In the Mississippi delegation there are three new members: J. A. Orr, in place of J. W. Clapp; William D. Holder, in place of Reuben Davis; J T Lumpkin, in place of J. J. McRae.

In the Louisiana delegation there is one new member: B L. Hodge, in place of H. Marshal.

In the Arkansas delegation there is one new member: R. K. Garland, in place of G. D. Royston.

In the Texas delegation there are three new members: A. M. Branch, in place of P. W. Gray; A. R. Baylor, in place of M. D. Graham; S. H. Morgan, in place of W. B. Wright.

In the Tennessee delegation there are four new members: A. S. Colyer, in place of W. H. Tebbs; J. P. Murray, in place of E. L. Gardenhire; E. A. Keeble, in place of M. C. Gentry; J. McCullum, in place of S. W. Jones.

In the Kentucky delegation there are three new members: G. W. Triplett, in place of J. W. Crockett; Humphrey Marshall, in place of J. B Hodge; B. F. Bradley, in place of R. J. Breckenridge

The election for members from Missouri takes place to-day. It is thought that the old delegation will be returned.

There are two vacancies in the House to be filled: one in the Tennessee delegation, occasioned by the death of Mr. Currin; and one in the Texas delegation, caused by the death of Mr. Wilcox.

In the Senate there are several changes: Mr. Clay, of Alabama, is succeeded by Mr. Walker; Mr. Phelan, of Mississippi, by Mr. Watson; Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, by Mr. Graham.—There are also several vacancies. Both of the Missouri; one of the Tennessee, and one of the Kentucky Senatorships are vacant.—*Richmond Examiner.*

THE SPIRIT OF THE SOUTHERN YOUTH.

How many thousands of Southern youths have distinguished themselves during this time of their country's peril by noble deeds of self-sacrifice. No country had ever a more brilliant record than they have made for the Confederacy.

We have just been informed of an act of pure patriotism by a young gentleman many of whose connections reside here—Mr. J. Burgwyn McRae, son of the Rev. Cameron F. McRae. He left College whilst exempt from military duty, to join Starr's Battery as a private. In this company his shoes wore out, and none could be purchased at the place where he was stationed, so that the last snow found him literally barefoot. At this time he was offered a clerkship in a Quartermaster's office. If he had consulted ease, and comfort, and freedom from exposure and danger, he would have excepted this place. But no. He thought that "able bodied men should remain in the ranks, and leave positions in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments to disabled soldiers." And so he declined the offer, and remains in the humble but honorable position of a private The possessor of so noble a spirit can afford to wait. His time for distinction will surely come.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

GROWING BOLDER.

We deem it a most significant fact and one that should be kept constantly before the eyes of our people, that the peace men of the North do not hesitate to avow their sentiments with a boldness that would have consigned them to Yankee bastiles a few months since. The New York City correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, under date the 23d inst., says that, "Straws show how the wind blows." At a McClellan mass meeting in the 9th ward, last night, resolutions were passed censuring Congress for censuring Hon. Alex. Long, of Ohio, for his recent speech in favor of recognizing, as an alternative, the independence of the Southern Confederacy. To this complexion it has come at last!"

The Richmond *Enquirer* is mistaken in estimating the loss by fire here at from three to five millions dollars in *gold*. Our estimate on the spot was six millions in *currency*.—*Wilmington Journal.*

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

Vol. 1.] RALEIGH, N. C., FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1864. [No. 12.

MORE OF THE FORT PILLOW AFFAIR.

Since Lincoln, in his speech at Baltimore, promised to avenge the "massacre" of the blacks at Fort Pillow, the Yankees have been drawing the most ghastly and bloody pictures of the affair. Of course as Lincoln has promised retaliation by putting to death our men in his hands, the Yankees are trying to incite him to it by the most horrid tales of the "masacre," "butchery," &c. A correspondent of an Illinois paper writes:

Blue uniforms to the number of forty were counted surrounding the dead bodies of the slain martyrs. In all positions they lay—many were lying head downward on the bank at the edge of the water, having been driven backward to the river and then shot or stabbed till they fell. About three hundred blacks had been driven into the river and drowned.

After all the white men except those on board our boat were killed, the few negroes left were ordered to bury the dead in the—trenches they were then made to dig a ditch for themselves and were shot and thrown into it. The following morning the shooting of the negroes was resumed, and many who had escaped the night before were now discovered and met their fate.

Some of the sabre gashes were frightful. Eyes were shot out, heads laid open till the brains oozed out, and many were shot through both lungs. Most of the wounds were in the bowels and lungs, and some of the men had from five to nines wounds. The legs of one man were both crushed, and one boy not yet fifteen, had both legs and his back broken. Scarcely any had less than two and three severe wounds.

But these Yankee accounts of 'massacre,' 'butchery,' &c., are the fruits of Yankee invention, and told with the hope of inciting Lincoln to retaliation, as he has threatened. Take, for instance, the following extract from a private letter published in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, and mark the difference between this and the other accounts put forth by the Yankee press. The *Journal of Commerce* says this is "a rational and probably a very correct account of the affair."

The storming of Fort Pillow was a serious affair. I conversed with an intelligent Irishman who came up on the steamer that brought many of our wounded men to Cairo. He tells me that our officers placed their negro soldiers in front of the whites. They immediately ran away, and the whites surrendered as soon as the rebels entered the fort, calling on the negroes to do the same, but they not understanding matters, and being afraid of falling into the hands of the rebels, ran away with their arms and occasionally fired on the pursuers. But all who surrendered, whether white or black, were protected as soon as the melee of the assault was over. A few negro women and children were killed in the fort, and some of the negroes were pursued down to the edge of the river and killed before the rebel officers could control their men. The demoralization of the white and terror of black soldiers was excessive.—The negroes do not know enough to give up, and their officers lost all control of them. The passion and rage of the rebels were ungovernable at meeting the negroes in arms.

After the surrender the rebel officers, with a few exceptions, did what they could to control their men. It was worse than folly to attempt a defence with the negro troops, unless there was a certainty of success. They could expect nothing if the defence failed, from the rebels, who, entering the fort sword in hand, would probably refuse quarter, which I am informed the laws of war permit in cases where a place is taken by assault.

ALL EUROPE IN A STATE OF INCIPIENT REVOLUTION.

The New York Herald thinks that the news from Europe makes apparent the fact that the different nations are all, more or less, moved by a strong revolutionary spirit, and that the present ruling powers will have to succumb to the people, and give way to their advancement and progress. The Herald, tracing the progress of events, says:

The Poles continue their struggle against the Czar, spite of the enormous disparity of force existing between the insurgents and the powerful sovereign who claims their allegiance. In Hungary the people are ready for a revolutionary movement. So much does this appear that the Austrain Government has seen the necessity of establishing at once repressive measures, and portions of the country are under martial law. In Italy the people evince more decidedly than ever their determination to free Venetia and conquer Rome. King Victor Emanuel arms a large force. He is aware that ere long he will have to submit to the will of his subjects in this respect, and forward with all his power their revolutionary tendencies.

France has for years been the the hot-bed of revolutions. Napoleon obtained power through the intrigues and influence of the revolutionary party. Since his accession to the throne he has abandoned as much as he dared the dangerous doctrines which elevated him; but his people have not. This they prove in their elections, wherein the opposition candidates triumph over those so strongly supported by the Government. This course on the part of the people proves that the revolutionary party is more powerful even than Napoleon, and that sooner or later he will have to move with it or be crushed, as will all those who oppose it. At any moment this outbreak of those who yearn for progress and civilization, for the downfall of dynasties and the rule of the people, may take place, and then Napoleon will, more than likely, find himself forced to assume the championship of the masses, and renew the struggle of the great Emperor against the ruling powers of Europe, with this difference, that from the force of circumstances he will be acting for the revolutionary party, and not with the sole view of personal aggrandizement.

England has for years given way to the revolutionary party, and played at conceding to the wishes of the people on all important occasions. But this deceit is fast being discovered by stolid John Bull, and the day is not far distant when the British Government will have to espouse the cause of revolution honestly and heartily. Even now the people are in direct contradiction with the course pursued by their rulers. We mean on this Danish war. The people will force the present Government to aid the Danes, or they will have a change of ministers, and thus obtain the accomplishment of their desires. This would be a triumph of the revolutionary party. That England's Government was prevented from too overt a sanction of the Davis rebellion—from actual recognition of the traitor—was undoubtedly a triumph of the revolutionary party. The people were aversed to such a policy, and the Government and aristocrasy was forced to respect this feeling, because they fear the revolutionists.

In Germany a chronic state of revolution exists, and this Danish war will more than likely give life and strength to this feeling. The people throughout the Confederation are averse to their ruler's wish to consolidate their power, and they are being taught by this war what that power is. We shall not be surprised to see as a result a total reconstruction of Germany; and all this will be the result of that revolutionary movement which now in its incipient state pervades Europe.

Judge Joseph Cooper, an old and highly respectable citizen of Hinds county, Miss., died on the 13th ult.

CONCENTRATION—GRANT'S ARMY.

Grant has introduced into his conduct of the war the policy of concentration in a very marked degree. He has abandoned all minor undertakings, called in my small posts, and relieved his garrisons with negroes and militia. His available force, thus taken in hand, is distributed among three principle armies; that which under Banks has lately been practicing the back step on the Red river; that which Johnston confronts and holds at bay near Chattanooga; and that which Grant leads in person on the Rapidan. Operating in conjunction with this last is the column under Gen Smith on the Peninsula.

The war has thus run as it were into three great heads. The Yankees have now come to rely for success upon great battles rather than predatory operations. And in truth this is much more in accordance with the legitimate operations of a war of subjugation. Bands of robbers and incendiaries, traversing a country, stealing negroes and horses, robbing hen's nests, and burning stables and barns, are a great annoyance to the people—just as the incursions of the savages were to our ancestors; but such a mode of war never affects a conquest. It does not touch the vitals or the strength of a people, and but quickens their energies by exasperation. It is, at the same time, ruinous to those who prosecute it, dissipating their strength, and exposing them to damaging counter assaults.

But unprobitious as is the policy of diffusion in the making of war, our enemies are indebted to it for most of such success as has attended their operations. At Bull Run they threw upon us their whole strength, and it was broken. The army raised for the capture of Richmond, under McClellan, absorbed almost all their resources of men and equipment. When led by burnside it was still the Great Army. When it fell into Hooker's hands it was "the finest army on the planet." But this great accumulation of men and means, has effected nothing. The Yankee Generals have wrestled over all the ground between Richmond and Gettysburg, but they hold no more than they stand upon. Small parties and scattered expeditions have made some inroads upon our coast and other territory, but the greatest army of all has effected nothing.

Grant truly perceives, however, that the only hope of subduing us is, nevertheless, through the triumphs of great armies The war may be prolonged, but can never be won, by small and detached movements. Despite the experience and the warnings of the past, he feels himself constrained, therefore, to risk his hopes on what has proved so barren heretofore. Hence, he has been gathering his regiments in Culpeper, in order to swell his force there to a preponderance over Lee. Burnside has joined him with his miscellaneous and motley selection called soldiers. Gilmore, baffled and whipped at Charleston, has also carried thither his spare forces. The men who have been drugged and swindled in New York, and called recruits, have been sent to him to fill up the rolls of his regiments. Thus reinforced he proposes to move quickly, because the time of many of his best soldiers is about to expire, and he wishes to have them in the fight.

What has been done, and what is doing on our side, it is not our province to allude to. But now, when the great struggle is about to be joined, it is not amiss to encourage our people and our soldiers, with the expression of a most animating hope. If God shall continue His favor and His mercies to us—for which, let our people continually address their humble and fervent supplications—the army of Gen. Grant is destined to a most signal overthrow. Our own noble Army of Northern Virginia has vanquished the Army of the Potomac, when the latter was much stronger and more efficient than we have reason to believe it is at this time. Grant has laid violent hands on his own soldiers. He has broken up and consolidated regiments and brigades and divisions and corps. He has destroyed their associations and wounded their pride. He has put new officers over them. He has placed new men by their side who know and care nothing for the war, and who esteem it a soldier's first duty to desert. The old soldiers whose time is about to expire, and whose thoughts have been for months upon home, and who have been counting the intervening days and hours, will have no stomach for a bloody contest Of the negroes, we need say nothing. And as in composition, so in numbers, both absolutely and comparatively, Grant's army is far less formidable than was McClellan's or Burnside's or Hooker's. By the blessing of God we are well able to whip him, and, thank Heaven, our brave soldiers are exceedingly willing. We look forward, therefore, with pleasing anticipations of the military result, whenever Grant may elect to throw himself upon Lee. It will be, we fervently trust, the rush of the wave upon the rock.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

Miss Doctor Walker desires to get home. The following amusing interview of her doctorship with Gen. Winder is copied from the *Enquirer*:

The Bloomer enjoys an Interview with the General.

Bloomer has been fidgetty for fresh air ever since her introduction to Castle Thunder. On Saturday she applied for an interview with Gen. Winder, which was granted, and she was escorted up to head quarters by an officer. Her appearance on the street succeeded in gathering a considerable procession principally of news boys, who followed her to the door of the General's office, and attempted to enter and crowd the same, but were ordered out. Bloomer took a seat by the General and made a direct appeal to be sent off by flag of truce to the North, but the old patriot, who couldn't connect the idea of womanhood with jacket, breeches and boots, responded emphatically. "No, Sir; I'll do no such thing. I shall keep you here until papers in your case are fully investigated." "But, General," she said, "I assure you I have been guilty of nothing wrong." "I believe you are a spy, Sir," repied the General, with increased emphasis, "and I shall keep you here till the truth is ascertained." (Bloomer commenced crying.) "You entered our lines where you had no business and"—"No, General," she replied, with a lachrymose gush, "it was on neutral ground, and I came on an errand of humanity." "No such thing; no such thing! You have got no neutral ground in this country. You were a spy, and had you staid at home, where you belong, instead of joining this crusade against the South, you would have found plenty of subjects for your humanity, and you would not have been in this fix. "You can't go, Sir." Bloomer tried tears a little longer, then dried them up, and left for the Castle, with her escort.

Not Much Fear.—It is said that James II, of England, then Duke of York, once remonstrated with the elder brother Charles II, upon his careless exposure of his person without a guard or any other protection from assasination. "Oh," said the "Merry Monarch," "I'm perfectly safe. Nobody would think of putting me out of the way, knowing that you were to take my place."

So with Gov. Vance. A good many people of our way of thinking may not particularly like all that Gov. Vance has said or done, but none will do any thing to put him out, since that would be to get Mr. Holden in. So long as that is the issue, Gov. Vance's friends may rest assured that the independent voters of the State who choose to range themselves with neither wing of the self styled Conservatives, will give him a hearty support. He has never "despaired of the republic." Mr. Holden has done so time and again, and labored to make others despair, and not without effect.—*Wil. Journal.*

AUCTION SALES!

M. Cronly, Auctioneer.

BY CATALOGUE
OF

Imported Goods,

CARGOES STEAMSHIPS PET AND LUCY

With sundry consignments per other Ships.

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 11TH, 1864, COMMENCING at 9 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at my Sales Rooms, No. 2, Granite Row, Wilmington, N.C., the Cargoes of the above named Ships, together with other consignments, consisting part of

DRY GOODS,

8 bales white Flannel,
4 bales blue do
3 bales scarlet do
2 bales printed do
1 bale Magenta do
1 bale stone do
1 bale assorted do
5 cases DeLaines
3 cases Merino Shirts
3 bales colored Lenas
3 bales Melton Cloths
2 cases Silk Handkerchiefs
4 cases Gloves, Braids, &c
2 cases black Alapacca
2 cases fancy Tweeds
2 Cases Flax Thread
2 cases Pins
2 cases Bone Buttons
fancy 2 cases wove Shirts
2 cases Black and White Muslin
3 cases Regetta Prints
1 case Bunting, Red, White and Blue
1 case Long Shawls
1 case Ready-Made Clothing
1 case Corsetts, Hood Spirts, Hosiery, &c
1 case Pilot Cloth
1 bale Jassimere
1 case Spool Cotton

SHOES, &c.

14 cases Ladies and Gents Shoes
3 cases Army Bluchers
1 case Cavalry Boots
1 cases Boys Shoes
1 case Calf Skins
4 cases Supr Chamois Skins
1 bale Shoe Thread

STATIONARY.

5 cases Stationary
Letter Paper, Pens, Lead Pencils, &c

COTTON CARDS, &c.

12 cases Cotton Cards, 500 pair
1 case Superior Card Clothing, 4x34.
10 bales Stitching Twine.

GROCERIES.

72 packages superior Green Tea, chests, half chests, and caddies
104 packages Black Tea, chests, half chests and caddies,
22 bbls Crushed Sugar
22 bags Jamaica Coffee
50 boxes Adamantine Candle
17 bags Black Pepper
10 casks Chickory
5 barrels Starch
5 boxes Starch
2 casks Vinegar
50 barrels Mackeral
10 half barrels Mackerel
35 kitts do
16 kitts Salmon
55 sacks Liverpool G. A. Salt
10 casks Table Salt, 102 doz
8 cases Spices

HARDWARE, &c.

38 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes
44 drums Nails
4 tons Nail Rod Iron
4 cases Cutlery
1 case Hatchets
1 case Rasps
1 case Pistol Cartridges
1 case Rifle wipers and girths
10 cases Gun Caps
1 cask Screwmaker's Tools.

OILS, &c.

152 tins Kerosene Oil, 5 gals. each
2 casks Whale Oil
1 cask Coal Tar

DRUGS.

10 cases Super Mass Liquorice
2 cases Liquorice Root
101 barrels English Copperas
54 kegs Bi Carb Soda
30 drums Balsam Copalbe
29 barrels Allum
10 cases Blue Mass
7 casks Epsom Salts
11 barrels Epsom Salts
43 kegs Epsom Salts
12 casks Alcohol
11 barrels Borax
3 barrels Sada Crystals
3 cases Pure Castile Soap, 350 lb
8 cases Magnesia
2 casks Gum Camphor
2 casks Extra Logwood
2 casks Potash
1 case Gum Shellac
2 kegs Saltpetre
4 cases Tart. Acid
2 cases Baking Powder
1 case Morphia Acet. and Mod.
1 case Phosphoras.

LIQUORS, &c.

3 half Pipes Pure Martel Brandy
3 half Pipes Old Rum
45 casks Rum
28 casks Pale Ale, 4 dozen each
43 cases do 4 do
90 cases Old Tom Cordial Gin
50 cases D John's fine Gin
146 cases fine Holland Gin
162 cases superior Cognac Brand
20 cases Scotch Whiskey
40 demijohns pure Holland Gin

Wilmington, N. C., April 25th, 1864. 4—ts.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

Alexander H Stephens, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $3,000.

Aids to the President—Col Wm Brown, of Ga., Col James Chesnut, of S. C., Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky., Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss., Col G W C Lee, of Va., Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—John P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Virginia Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk, Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor, W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H I Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major S Melton, and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors Generals. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northop, of S C., Commissary General C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spottswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBrice, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Post master General. H St George Offut of Va., Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment of Bureau. John L. Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., Clerk.

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ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at Two Dollars per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this office with dispatch, and as neatly as can be done in the Southern Confederacy.

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59	Den D Ferrebee,	Edward Cantwell,	James M Mayo,
60	Wash M Hardy,	James T Weaver,	James T Huff,
61	Jas D Radcliffe,	Wm S Devane,	Henry Harding,
62		Geo W Clayton,	
63		Stephen B Evans,	James H McNeill,
64	Lawrence M Allen,	Wm N Garrett,	Thos P Jones,
65	Geo N Folk,	Alfred H Baird,	John J Spann,
66	Alex D Moore,	J H Nethercutt,	Clem G Wright,
67	John N Whitford,	Rufus W Wharton,	Ed Whitford.
68	James W Hinton,	Ed C Yellowly,	

The First Battalion (Heavy Artillery) is commanded by Maj Alexander MacRae; The First Battalion Sharp Shooters by Capt R E Wilson; The Second Battalion (Infantry) by Major James J Iredell, 53d Regiment; The Third Battalion (Light Artillery) by Maj John W Moore; The Tenth Battalion by Maj W L Young; The Twelfth Battalion by Capt J O Cherry; The Thirteenth Battalion (Light Artillery) by Lieut Col Joseph B Starr; The Fourteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J L Henry; The Fifteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Lieut Col J M Wynn; The Sixteenth Battalion (Cavalry) by Maj James C McRae; Thomas' Legion consists of a Regiment and a Battalion and is commanded by Col Wm H Thomas.

The 1st and 3rd Regiments are in Stewart's Brigade, Johnson's Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th are in Ramseur's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 5th, 12th, 20th and 23d are in Johnston's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 6th, 21st, 54th and 57th and 1st Battalion Sharp Shooters are in Hoke's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps. The 43d Regiment is temporarily with this Brigade.

The 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th are in Lane's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 8th, 31st, 51st and 61st are in Clingman's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 9th, 19th, 59th and 63d are in Gordon's Brigade, Hampton's Division, Stewart's Corps.

The 11th, 26th, 44th, 47th and 52d are in Kirkland's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th are in Scale's Brigade, Wilcox's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 15th, 27th, 46th and 48th are in Cooke's Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 17th, 42d, 50th and 66th are in Martin's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 24th, 25th, 35th, 49th and 56th are in Ransom's Brigade, Pickett's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 29th is in Ecton's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 23d, 42d, 45th, 53d and 2d Battalion are in Daniel's Brigade, Rodes' Division, Ewell's Corps.

The 36th and 40th are in Herbert's Brigade, Whiting's Division, Beauregard's Corps.

The 39th is in McNair's Brigade, French's Division, Polk's Corps.

The 55th is in Davis' Brigade, Heth's Division, Hill's Corps.

The 58th and 60th are in Reynold's Brigade, Stevenson's Division.

The 40th, 41st, 52d, 64th, 65th, 67th and 68th are not brigaded.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
do George Little, Wake, do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Russ, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William E Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordinance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. John B Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice,—William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Edmund B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts—Judges.—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W F Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshall.

Council of State—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert H Dick, Guilford; Dr James Galloway, Wilkes; L Eldredge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin.

Literary Board.—His Excellency, Gov. Vance President *Ex Officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr Wm Sloan, of Gaston: Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency, Gov Vance, President, *Ex Officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, J H Flanner, of New Hanover, and Montford McGehee. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

THE DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

RALEIGH, N. C., MAY 6, 1864.

JOHN D. HYMAN, EDITOR.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Z. B. VANCE,

OF BUNCOMBE.

CHANGE OF TERMS.—In consequence of the high prices of material, and everything necessary to carry on our establishment, we change our terms from this date as follows:

Daily paper, 1 month,	$ 3 00
" " 3 months,	8 00
" " 6 months,	15 00
Weekly paper, 3 months,	3 00
" " 6 months,	5 00

Always to be paid in advance, and paper stopped when the time paid for expires.

THE TRUE CONSERVATIVE PLATFORM.—The supremacy of the civil over military law.

A speedy repeal of the act suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

A quiet submission to all laws, whether good or bad, while they remain upon our statute books.

No reconstruction, or submission, but perpetual independence.

An unbroken front to the common enemy; but timely and repeated negotiations for PEACE by the proper authorities.

No separate State action through a Convention; no counter revolution; no combined resistance to the government.

Opposition to despotism in every form, and the preservation of Republican institutions in all their purity.

HOW TO SEND US MONEY.—Never send by MAIL when you can send by EXPRESS. All money sent by Express at our risk and expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ GOV. VANCE will address the people at Snow Camp Foundry, in Alamance county, on Tuesday, the 10th of May.

☞ We hear very little said latterly by the friends of Mr. HOLDEN about a Convention of the State to "take her own affairs into her own hands." The HOLDEN wing of the *Destructives*, finding that the hobby-horse their leader had curried and capariscned wherewith to ride rough-shod over the present occupant of the Executive chair has proved, after all, to be only a quarter nag, and likely to break down from sheer exhaustion before the race has fairly commenced, have endeavored stealthily to mount their very light rider on the thoroughbred courser of the Executive stables. But the trick was no sooner attempted than detected, the rider made to dismount, and to remount the *Convention Naragansett*. This was the nag that was entered on the course—the stake placed in the hands of the people—and no other entry can be made until the race is concluded.

To use plain terms, Mr. HOLDEN originated this Convention movement for the express purpose of defeating Gov. VANCE. His idea was, that inasmuch as the universal disposition of the popular mind is for peace, the people would readily seize hold of anything that promises a speedy termination of this most cruel and desolating war, without considering closely whether it involved a practical solution of our difficulties or not. In this Mr. HOLDEN underrated the intelligence of the people; for while they are for peace on any just and honorable terms, at the same time they are apt to take *practical* views of all questions of public concern, as they have done in relation to this Convention scheme. Mr. HOLDEN saw this and was greatly embarrassed, in consequence when Gov. BROWN and Mr. STEPHENS boldly took the stand they did in opposition to the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*. This Mr. HOLDEN regarded as a God-send—he immediately dismounted from his broken winded Naragansett and attempted to mount the "*Georgia Platform*." But lo, and behold, there he finds Gov. VANCE in quiet possession, who in fact had anticipated Messrs. BROWN & STEPHENS. The latter gentleman went up and took seats by the side of our "model Governor"; and they all agree that there is no HOLDEN timber—not a single plank—in the construction of their "*Platform*." So Mr. HOLDEN had to depart and bestride again his Convention Rosinante, where we intend to buckle him on, Yankee dragoon fashion, so that he can't desert until the fight is over.

Our worthy squire now being mounted, let us see what is the object and meaning of his venture—that is, what can be the real object and end sought to be accomplished by advocating a Convention of the people at this time.

We assume as a premise, which cannot be successfully controverted, that the only constitutional mode of negotiating for peace is by the regular constituted authorities. For what purpose then is the Convention to be called? In matters of rightful legislation the Legislature is clothed with all the power necessary to enact laws to correct existing evils—for the law-making power resides exclusively with the Legislature. We could show from the files of the *Standard*, that, in Mr. HOLDEN'S opinion, and we think the position is well sustained, the legitimate office of a State Convention is *to change the organic law*, and not the exercise of the legislative functions. It was held that the Convention of 1861 was called either for the purpose of withdrawing North Carolina from the old Union, or, in conjunction with that purpose, to make such alterations in the State Constitution as the changed relations of the State the Union required; and that when the ordinances were passed to effect this end, the Convention was *functus officio*. It is true the Convention did exercise legislative powers; but in doing so it was considered by the best jurists of the State that, *pro tanto*, it encroached upon the prerogatives of the Legislature.

We hold that this is the true doctrine, and that the legitimate functions of a State Convention, are to change or modify the organic law. Does Mr. HOLDEN and his adherents propose to make any changes in the State Constitution? They do not—they are satisfied for the Constitution to remain as it is. This being so, what could a Convenion do that the Legislature could not effect, unless it be to pass an ordinace to withdraw North Carolina from the Confederacy? or, which amounts to the same thing, to withdraw all the powers that have been delegated to the Confederate government, and 'take our own affairs into our own hands?' Divested of the verbiage with which Mr. HOLDEN has surrounded this question, the logical and necessary conclusion we arrive at, is, that the proposed Convention means *secession*—nothing more and nothing less.

Arrests of Civilians.

The act which suspends the writ of *habeas corpus* confers upon the President and the Secretary of War the power of ordering the arrest of civilians. Mr. STEPHENS objects to this as unconstitutional, and a dangerous assault upon liberty. To the latter branch of this objection certain Administration papers reply with an air of triumph: "That before the suspension good citizens held their personal liberty at the mercy of every rascal in the land who chose to perjure himself in taking out a State warrant;" and then they ask: "Who would not prefer to be in the hands of President DAVIS, rather than in those of the wretches just mentioned?" Such is a line of argument resorted to by editors, both within and without the State.

The answer is manifold:

First: admitting for a moment the truth of the assertion, as to the position of civilians before the act, it may be replied that the act in question has not relieved them therefrom. It has only *added* to their former danger this new one. The Administration argument proceeds on the ground, that there has been a substitution of the new method for the old, whereas, there is only an accumulation. Slender as was the tie (they say) by which good men held their liberty in January last; liable as they were (in the opinion of these writers) to lose that liberty at the option of every villian in the land, (and history shows that villians sometimes sympathize with the Government,) the condition of these good men was too stable for the last Congress to endure, and so it *increased* their liability to arrest.

Again; when it is said that the citizen is, by that act, rendered liab'e to be arrested only by the order of the President and Secretary of War, everybody who has seen the machinery used in these cases knows that for all practical purposes it is totally untrue. So far from the President being the only person who will make the order, in general, he will know very little about it. Any government in which the writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended is, of course, in matters connected with personal liberty, a despotism. Now it has been well said that a main evil about despotisms is, that the subject serves not one, but a thousand masters. It is impossible for the chief of State to exercise his power in person over a large territory or many inhabitants, and he is therefore obliged to appoint a number of subordinate despots in every department of the government. This used to be matter of history and probability to us; it is now, unhappily, matter of fact and experience. We call attention to the machinery by which those persons have been arrested, who, as yet, have been personally deprived of the privilege of this writ, by way of showing how very little—how absolutely nothing! the President can know of the merits of the individual cases which arise. The President issues his general orders, that all persons who are "attempting to avoid military service" in this Confederacy shall be arrested. That is all the part which he takes in the affair. Under this an alleged Conscript is arrested in some county. Now it is obvious that the President has never been called upon to consider the case of this man. This man's security does not depend upon the confidence he may reasonably have in President DAVIS' integrity. All that the President has done, or can do, is to give a general order; and how that order is to be carried out depends upon the discretion of men, upon whose integrity or judgment, however one may be respectful and unprejudiced, it would be to surrender all claim to good sense to repose *confidence!* How deceptive, then, is it, under these circumstances, to call upon citizens to admire the wisdom of the act in question, because it subjects them to the will of the President and Secretary of War only! Suppose the machinery now in use under *case 5th* of the act to be set up under *case 8th*. We would see a Proclamation, (or General Orders, No. 917126,) for the arrest of all persons guilty of "offences against the laws of the Confederate States *enacted to promote their success in war*." Such machinery as is proper under the formere *case* must be admissible in the latter. Under such an Order would any man dream that his freedom from arrest depended upon the character of President DAVIS?—We cannot impress it upon our hearts too strongly, that despotism is a hydra-headed monster. Not the central figure alone, "but every carle can laud it o'er the land."

Once more, if these gentlemen be consistent with themselves, they are ready to say that this law should be made perpetual. If it introduce a state of things better than what has existed, by all means let it never be repealed, in peace or war; but let it rather be extended to embrace all cases of arrest!

Language such as that we are now marking, when used by supporters of the Confederate Administration, produces a sense of general uneasiness. It sows a suspicion in the popular mind, that public servants have no due regard for what many ages of sorrow and slavery have ascertained to be fundamental guarantees and conditions of civil liberty.—The acts of the Administration do not impair it in public opinion so much as the arguments by which the supporters of the Administration seek to justify them. The acts are temporary, and may have been inadvertent. The principles invoked are perpetual, and perpetually malignant. We protest against both, especially the latter.

☞ Extracts from letters to the editor dated:

SHELBY, Cleaveland Co., N. C., April, 1864.

The principles and administration policy of Gov. Vance have been fully endorsed here, as will appear by the published proceedings of a large meeting, to which I call your attention; and the general desire is for his re-election. * * * *

CONCORD, Cabarrus Co., N. C., April 26th.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of this county was recently held at the Court House, in this place. Great unanimity prevails in favor of Gov. Vance, and I can assure you he will receive the undivided support of this county at the August election. * * * *

MONROE, Union Co., N. C., April 27th.

The people of Union county have spoken. The demonstration in favor of Gov. Vance, at the meeting recently held here, is indicative of what the people of Union county think of our "model Governor."

In the perilous times that lie before us, no one, in my opinion, is better fitted to guide the ship of State than Z. B. Vance. His patriotic course, his devotion to State rights, his unyielding support of civil liberty, will rally around him every lover of freedom and *true* Conservatism. * * * *

WAYNESVILLE, Haywood Co., April 22d.

Holden's chances in this county are very slim.—All the leading men, of all the old parties, are strong for Gov. Vance. * * * *

RETURNED OFFICERS.—Among the officers returned by last Flag of Truce Boat at Richmond, we find the following from North Carolina, viz: Capt. R. Brigham, co. G, 44th N. C. Regiment; Adj. S. B. Gaston, 65th N. C.; Lt. G. W. Bird, co. C, 16th; Lt. J. Tiddy, co. E, 34th; Lt. J. T. Cahill, 7th N. C. Cavalry; and Lt. P. R. Elam, co. C, 55th; Col. A. C. Godwin, 55th; Lt. Col. A. Ellis, 54th; Captains M. J. Baird, co. C, 16th; Samuel Calvert, 56th; J. R. Cooley, co. H, 10th N. C. Regiment.—*Confederate.*

A Voice from Johnson's Island.

We publish below a communication addressed to Gov. VANCE, by the officers and soldiers who have been and, we believe, are still held in captivity on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie. It is a capital production, written remarkably well, and presents facts and arguments from a stand-point and under circumstances that cannot fail to carry conviction to the mind of every honest and impartial reader. The gentlemen who signed this paper have had opportunities for observation and the facilities of gathering facts, that enabled them to set forth the objects and purposes of our enemies, as well as the hopes and fears of our friends and sympathers at the North, knowingly and understandingly. The getting up of this paper was no party movement. The signers, some of them gentlemen, not unknown to fame and of recognized ability, have belonged to different political parties, and, we presume, had no idea that there would be any contest for Gubernatorial honors in this State next summer. The tribute to Gov. VANCE was an honest one, and no less merited than honest and disinterested in intent. We append the names of all the signers—227 in number—who represent nearly every county in the State:

U. S MILITARY PRISON,
JOHNSON'S ISLAND, March 31, 1864.

GOVERNOR VANCE:

Sir—At a meeting of the officers from North Carolina confined in this prison, yesterday, we, the undersigned, were appointed a committee to express to you the intense satisfaction with which we have marked the distinguished ability and lofty patriotism which have characterised your administration. It has been with peculiar pride during this, our long and tedious imprisonment, that in every wind that has brought to our ears a whisper from the land of our birth and of our unchangable love, we have heard the utterance of our own sentiments, the echo of our prayers, of our highest hopes and purest aspirations in the manly and patriotic language of the Governor of our State. Exiles from our homes and country, captives in the land of those who hate and would destroy us, we watch with anxious concern the progress of events and the course of the war, and note with unmingled pleasure the manifestations of ardent patriotism and unyielding firmness among the masses of the people of our own State. But, Sir, it is with more than ordinary pleasure that we revert to your late noble effort at Wilkesboro', so genuine in its eloquence, so exalted in its patriotism, so forcible in its arguments, and withal so hopeful and confident of success, that every son of the old State felt a glow of pride in the reflection that these grand utterances emanated from his own honored chief magistrate. Sir, your exposition of the policy of the Federal Government, your startling portfaiture of the miseries that would be endured by our unhappy country, and the oppressions and indignities that would be heaped upon her in case of submission, are so forcibly verified by the action of the dominant party in this country, that no reasoning man, enjoying as we do the unlimited access to the leading journals of all political parties here, can fail to realize the fact, that even the most appalling apprehensions of misery that have presented themselves to the minds of our most sagacious statesmen, even the most hideous pictures of ruin that have been painted by our most eloquent countrymen, would fall far short of the realities of the doom that would await us, should we be so demented as to lay down those arms and disband those armies, that have hitherto protected us from the fury of our enemies. Those who delude themselves with the hope, that there is still a Conservative party here sufficiently strong to restore them again even to those precarious rights they enjoyed before the disruption of Union, are indulging a vain, a dangerous hope.

We have it daily manifested to us here, that this party is utterly powerless to protect *its own rights and liberties* from the aggressions of the dominant party. Their danger is more imminent than ours, and their only hope of deliverance is in the triumph of our cause; they grow weaker with every defeat of ours; they grow stronger with every success. At present they are writhing in helpless wretchedness. The one great idea of the people of this country, is to subjugate the people of the South, and to appropriate our property to the liquidation of their stupendous debt: and the dominant party is stronger or weaker, as the prospect of success is nearer or more remote.

Let our people, by any event, either through submission or subjugation, be thrown on the mercy of this nation, and the great plan will have been consummated, and their success will have ensured the perpetuity of the Republican party. What policy that party would pursue in the government of our country, is but too plainly manifested already. We gather it daily from their Congressional action, from their party conventions, from their leading journals. We hear it from their own lips. That policy would be so to humiliate the South, so to cripple her resources, so to disarm her, so to crush her spirit, so to quench her hopes, that never within her wide borders shall even a whisper be heard in claim of freedom. They declare that this war must be waged, not only until the rebellion is crushed and the people subjugated, but that it must be prosecuted, until the possibility of its recurrence is forever gone. To accomplish this design, they declare that it is both the right and the duty of Congress to confiscate the property of our people, both real and personal, and apportion it among their soldiers and freedmen—our slaves, whom they they have stolen and liberated. They propose to take the arms from the whites and put them in the hands of the blacks: they propose to extend the right of suffrage to the blacks, while among the whites it is to be restricted to those who have been hostile to their country throughout the war. In short, in their blind, vindictive rage, they would make of our country one vast ruin, so hideous, that far down into the coming ages of mankind it may stand as a ghastly warning to deter the rash patriot, that would claim freedom as a birthright or republican government as a heritage.

War may cover the land with sorrow and mourning; but peace, on the terms of submission, would cover it with the blackness of the shadow of death. War has still the blessing of hope; but in such a peace there is only the darkness of despair. In such a state of existence, the order of nature would be reversed: life would be the king of terrors, and death its only solace. In final, eternal separation lies our only hope, our only safety. Other terms were dishonorable—were dangerous. As soldiers of North Carolina, as citizens of our young Confederacy, we can be content with no peace that does not recognize us as a free and independent people.

So long as you tread the path of duty with the same manly, unfaltering step, as heretofore, so long will our hearts go with you in gratitude; so long will we hail you as among the great deliverers of the State we reverence from a tyranny more revolting than the visage of death.

We have the honor to be, sir,
With distinguished esteem,
Your obedient servants,

WHARTON J GREEN, Warren, *Ch'mn*,
THOMAS S. KEENAN, Duplin.
H. C. JONES, Jr., Rowan
JOSEPH J. DAVIS, Franklin,
HENNRY T. JORDAN, of Person.
Committee.

SAML P. HILL,
of Caswell, *Ch'mn of Meeting.*

JAMES M. MAYO,
of Edgecombe, *Secretary.*

(Signed:)

Marshall E Alexander, Mecklenburg; C A McGhee, Rockingham; J M Kendrick, Gaston; Wm Paylor, Caswell; Wm G Woods, Caswell; Isaac H Nelson, Stokes; J M Roberts, Rockingham; J F Hodgis, Rockingham; N J Smith, Rockingham; M T Joines, Wilkes; J B Pool, Alexender; A H Miller, Rowan; B F White, Alamance; Samuel J Crawford, Alamance; Israel B Watson, Hyde; W J Dickerson, Jones; L B Davis, Polk; R F Drake, Nash; S P Gill, Franklin; H G Whitehead, Pitt; R E Mayo, Pitt; J A Hanrahan Pitt; R M Royster, Granville; R C Harrington, Polk; J M Tate, Haywood; H Ringstaff, Union; W M Matthews Jr, Mecklenburg; L H Rothewick, Rowan; W C Ferrell, Nash; D W McDonald, Cumberland; W L Morris, ; T J Polk Shipman, Henderson; J M Crawford, Clay; L C Neil, Transylvania; J H Chappell, Richmond; G F Smith, Davidson; W L Hand, Mecklenburg; R H Hand, Mecklenburg; H A McDonald, Cumberland; M A Parks, Wilkes; N A Foster, Wilkes; E G Gray, Wilkes; G A Graves, Caswell; J E Williams, Cherokee; J M Shearer, Cherokee; J B Jordan, Raleigh; Pleasant M Parker; F Y Hicks, Cleaveland; R W Thornton, Cunberland; E D Dickson, Cleaveland; S D Randall, Cleaveland; J A Camp, Cleaveland; P R Elam, Cleaveland; Thos D Falls, Cleaveland; D B Magness, Cleaveland; J H Randall Cleaveland; B H Winston, Franklin; S Weatherspoon, Wake; B Y Martin, Ashe; W C McDaniel, Fayetteville; W A Marloe, Yadkin; S W Brewer, Chatham; W R Young, Franklin; J S Joyner, Franklin; W H Williams, Franklin; Henry G Turner, Granville; W H Young, Granville; Richard Howard, Henderson; A D Hicks, Duplin; R M Wilson, Jackson; Andrew G Lewis, Tyrrell; J Kinsey, Jones; G F Justice, Transylvania; J Cross, Gates; Jas T Burton, Caswell; Lee Russell, Montgomery; W W Cole, Moore; R L Hooper, Guilford; R R Saunders, Guilford; S E W Pharr, Cabarrus; P A Tatum, Guilford; Wm J Christian, Orange; Nat L Brown, Wake; Nathan D Leaffoon, Surry; J D McLester, Stanly; Sidney P Clark, Wilson; O A Ramsour, Lincoln; W J Kincaid, Burke; W G Turner, Burke; W M Norman, Surry; W H Norman, Surry; E T Thompson, Surry; B W Minter, Surry; J H Saunders, Orange; L H Workman, Orange; Calvin Pritchard, Bertie; Thomas Ruffin, Bertie; L Bond Sutton, Bertie; W M Mebane, Bertie; Matt Manly, Craven; W H Johnson, Mecklenburg; E Smith, Mecklenburg; B R Smith, jr., Mecklenburg; M R McDonald, Richmond; A A Moffitt, Richmond; M H Shuford, Lincoln; J M Pierson, Stokes; M L Ofland, Guilford; F N Dick, Guilford; Will S Rankin, Guilford; J B Oliver, Duplin; H C Moore, Duplin; Wm Spark, Hertford; A McFadgen, Cumberland; H H Draughan, Sampson; J W Wright, Sampson; W J Dickerson, Jones; Alex Miller, jr., Craven; J M Hancock, Randolph; W G Lem, Randolph; A G Murdock, Randolph; T C Miller, Wilkes; M P Roberts, Buncombe; A C Godwin, Rowan; J Calder Turner, Rowan; C H McNeely, Rowan; E A Small, Chowan; L A Jarvis, Davie; Jas D Newson, Wake; E A Osborne, Yadkin; N Horton, Watauga; B A Queen, Jackson; L H Enloe, Macon; M W Nordfleet, Caswell; F J Haywood, jr., Raleigh; W G Morris, Gaston; S J Evans, Franklin; H C Dixon, Alamance; Jeremiah Ratcliff, Haywood; John Turpin, Haywood; S J Wright, Anson; H P Lovell, Surry; W O L Bonner, Surry; H J Walker, Mecklenburg; Jas Tiddy, Mecklenburg; Jas J Motts, Wilmington; R W McIntire, Wilmington; George Gilliam, Chowan; David W Parker, Gates; S J Rountry, Gates; M L Eure, Gates; J T Forrester, Wilkes; John Moore, New Hanover; M L Helton, Catawba; C L Turner, Iredell; A A Inmon, Robeson; Jno H Nicholson, Warren; Jas J Laughlin, Warren; J M Harris, Iredell; A D Hoopser, Jackson; W E Goolsby, Rockingham; J T Martin, Rockingham; B P Jenkins, Edgecombe; N M Lawrence, Edgecombe; Jas Keenan, Duplin; Lewis T Hicks, Duplin; Jas J Huggins, Duplin; E R Ferrymon, Haywood; W J Wilson, Haywood; Jas H Watson, Alamance; S M Roberson, Alamance; Jno M Lawrence, Randolph; M H Cox, Randolph; A E Deel, Northampton; O A Hanner, Chatham; T M Jenkins, Chatham; D D Suttle, Cleaveland; G M Whiting, Wake; J E Ferrill, Wake; A A McKinney, Rutherford; J Y McIntire, Rutherford; W W Dickson, Caldwell; Robert L Owen; N G Bradford; G O Cherry, Bertie; J W Whittenberry, Transylvania; B F Pearce, Cumberland; Anderson Ellis, Rowan; J A Lea, Caswell; Samuel G Parham, Granville; W G Guess, Orange; Robt F Webb, Orange; Edward A Speed, Orange; A S Staynes, Lincoln; W W Sherrill, Lenoir; J H Gilbert, Catawba; J J Forney, Burke; L Warlick, Burke; T S Cooley, Orange; Edward A Briety, Forsythe; S C Rankin, Guilford; E P G Murray, Haywood; W H Leatherwood, Haywood; T P Jones, Buncombe; Virgil S Lusk, Buncombe; Asbury T Rogers, Haywood; W G B Morris, Henderson; Geo J Bethell, Rockingham; John T Williams, Warren; M N Garrett, Warm Spring; J P Gaston, Buncombe; Ira Proffit, Marshall; Z M Candler, Marshall; Charles T Garrett, Madison; Thomas C Powell, Wake; Isaac N Tillett, Camden; Henry E Shepherd Fayetteville.

Congressional.

In the Senate on Tuesday the Senate proceeded to ballot for members of the Standing Committees—which resulted as follows:

Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Jas L Orr, Chairman; Louis T Wigfall, A T Caperton, Waldo P Johnson, William E Simms.

Committee on Finance.

Robt W Barnwell, Chairman; R M T Hunter, Thos J Semmes, Wm A Graham, Robert Jemison, jr.

Committee on Commerce.

Wm. S Oldham, Augustus E Maxwell, Wm T Dortch, Landon C Haynes, R W Walker.

Committee on Military Affairs.

Edward Sparrow, Chairman; Louis T Wigfall, Henry C Barnett, Gustavus A Henry, Robert W Johnson.

Committee on Naval Affairs.

Albert G Brown, Chairman; James M Baker, Wm E Simms, H V Johnson, Wm A Graham.

Committee on the Judiciary.

Benjamin H Hill, Chairman; Landon C Haynes, R W Walker, J W C Watson, Thomas J Semmes.

Committee on Indian Affairs.

Robert N Johnson, Chairman; W S Oldham, Waldo P Johnson, Augustus E Maxwell, Allen T Caperton.

Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Charles B Mitchell, Chairman; James M Baker, L C Haynes, Robert Jemison, Jr, W S Oldham.

Committee on Public Lands.

James M Baker, Chairman; Gustavus A Henry, Robert W Johnson.

Committee on Patents.

Augustus E Maxwell, Chairman; Benjamin H Hill, Landon C Haynes.

Committee on Claims

Henry C Burnett, Chairman; Jas M Baker, Waldo P Johnson.

Committee on Territories.

Louis T Wigfall, Chairman; Charles B Mitchell, Robert W Barnwell.

Committee on Accounts.

A T Caperton, Chairman; Wm T Dortch, W E Simms.

Committee on Printing.

J W C Watson, Chairman; Jas L Orr, Landon C Haynes.

Engrossment and Enrollment.

Wm. T Dortch, Chairman; A T Caperton. A E Maxwell.

A London paper says that a pneumatic tube is now in operation between a railroad station and the post office, and that for more than a year, without a single break or accident, the mails have been conveyed between the two points at the rate of thirty miles an hour. But this is only a small affair, and the capitalists are besieging the government to allow them to construct lines for passengers and other traffic through all parts of the city. The same paper gives an estimate, showing that by this new method of locomotion a speed of six miles a minute may, very reasonably, be obtained.

SAVING HER BACON.

We were told yesterday of a circumstance by which an old lady saved her bacon, which, we think, should be repeated to counterbalance some of the 'cute tricks' of the Yankees which we so often hear of.

It appears that just before Grierson made his way to West Point, considerable alarm preceded him throughout the country where he was expected to travel, and every person did all he could to save his valuables and movable property, to prevent their being stolen. A certain old lady, who resides only a short distance from West Point, learning that the advance guard of the marauding party were advancing, and were within a short distance of her house, was in great distress as to what disposition she should make of her bacon, as she had a quantity in her smoke house. Everybody about the place was hiding away their valuables but the old lady, who stood wringing her hands and crying "my conscience," "bless my soul," "where on the face of the yearth can I hide my meat from these cursed Yankees?"

The Yankees hove in sight. On the instant a brilliant idea struck the old lady, and she sang out to her son, 'You Jeems, come here and help me throw this meat into the yard." And at it they went, spreading the yard with the bacon. In a few moments the Yankees made their appearance, and dashed into the yard. The first thing they saw, of course, was the meat. 'Ah!" exclaimed one, 'you have got plenty of meat here; the very thing we want.' The old lady being close by and listening, replied: "Yes, we have got plenty of meat here, sich as it is, yer can have it and welcome, for I shan't touch a mouthful long as I live; for this morning the darned rebel sogers come here and took every bit of my meat, and done something with it, and flung it in the yard, and thar it can lay till its rots before I eat it.

The Yankees took the hint—thought it was poisoned—and she saved her bacon.—*Mobile Tribune.*

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Passengers from Fredericksburg report no change in the face of affairs there. The Yankees, in small parties, make frequent raids into the lower part of Stafford. On Monday, fifteen or twenty of the enemy's cavalry made their appearance on the heights in the rear of Falmouth, but remained only a short time.

We are informed by an intelligent gentleman just from the neighborhood of Manassas that reinforcements are still going up to Grant. Burnside passed on the 28th ult., and on that day and the 29th it was estimated that 25,000 men went to Manassas on their way to the front. He left a brigade of negroes at Manassas.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

FROM THE PENINSULA.—We have reports from the Peninsula of the landing at Gloucester Point of a large force of the enemy; and that on Monday morning, about four thousand arrived at West Point, landed on both sides of the river, and threw out pickets. Several gunboats and transports came up to West Point on Monday evening. There was a rumor in the city last evening, that a skirmish had taken place at James City, but it lacked confirmation. This movement is evidently intended to draw attention from Grant's operations on the Rapidan; but from the fact that Burnside is known to have reinforced the army of the Potomac, the demonstration by way of the Peinsula is not likely to prove very formidable.—*Richmond Sentinel.*

The remains of Henry Clay, after an interment of twelve years, were removed last week, upon the death of his wife, and placed side by side with hers, beneath the beautiful monument erected to his memory in the Lexington (Ky.) cemetery. The wreath of *immortelles* placed upon his coffin by his friend, the gifted poetess, Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, prior to the removal of the body from Washington, was found to be in an almost perfect state of preservation, while a gold ring, bearing the initials "J. W.," which rested near the wreath, was as bright as though just from a jeweler's shop.

MARRIED:

At the residence of the Bride's father, on Tuesday, 3d inst., by Rev. T. M. Jones, Mr. JAMES A. MOORE, of Raleigh, and Miss ANNIE E., second daughter of Col. D. C. Parrish, of Orange County.

DAILY PRAYER MEETING!

THE CAUSE AND THE CRISIS DEMAND IT.

A PRAYER MEETING WILL BE HELD AT THE Methodist Church, in this City, Daily, at 5 o'clock, P. M.

All Christians and the public are respectfully invited.

Come promptly. Don't wait for the bell—no bell will be rung.

Raleigh, N. C., May 5th, 1864. 12—tf.

WAYSIDE HOSPITAL,

GREENSBORO', N. C., MAY 2D, 1864.

BY ORDERS FROM DR. EDWARD WARREN, Surg. General for the State of North Carolina, I have opened a WAYSIDE HOSPITAL in the town of Greensboro', N. C., where all Sick and Wounded Soldiers traveling can find a resting place.

J. L. NEAGLE,
11—tf. Asst. Surg. in charge.

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., APRIL 27, 1864.

I PROPOSE TO ESTABLISH, IN THE CITY OF Raleigh, a manufactory for

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

The object of this enterprise is to supply those useful articles to all soldiers from this State, who have been, or may be, so maimed in the service as to require them.

Privates and non-commissioned officers will be furnished gratuitously. Commissioned officers will be charged the actual cost.

Disabled soldiers are requested to correspond with the undersigned, giving name, regiment, rank, locality of amputation, and the precise measurement of the remaining member.

I wish to employ a number of competent mechanics for the above named purpose. All such are invited to communicate immediately with this office.

EDWARD WARREN,
6—d1m. Surgeon General North Carolina.

☞ All papers in the State are requested to copy for one month, and send bill to this office.

NAVY MINING BUREAU, C. S. N.,
WARRENTON, N. C., 18th April, 1864.

MINERS WANTED.

THOSE PERSONS SKILLED IN THE BUSINESS can find profitable employment by applying to Capt. A. B. FAIRFAX, C. S. N., by letter at Warrenton, or to

W. W. PEIRCE,
Maj. & Chief Q. M., Raleigh, N. C.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,

STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,

Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSINESS at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex Creech and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Lougee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchman—E. A Johnson, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.